	With the Jews of Greater New York, 1925.	With the Total Population of the United States, 1923.
Heart Diseases	191-3	180-7
Cancer	93-6	94-3
Pneumonia	84-8	93-9
Nephritis	40-6	86-7
Tuberculo	24-7	17-2
Diabetes	10-5	12-2
Suicide	8-7	85-6
Apoplexy	7-6	
CMldbed	3-6	15-5
Sexual diseases		

The picture does not change much if the comparison is limited to the age-groups of 15-45. There are undoubtedly certain differences in the causes of death between Jews and non-Jews, but it is difficult to say to what extent they are caused by an inborn power of resistance to certain diseases, and in how far by a different distribution between age-groups and by social factors. Differences in the power of resistance to certain diseases., which medicine has established as between individuals, are possible also as between groups, and in countries of the moderate zone the comparatively greater pigmentation of the Jews may play a part. The effect of age on differences in the causes of death is obvious, but while the statistics of certain towns make it possible to eliminate this source of error and to compare the same age-groups among Jews and non-Jews, data concerning housing, economic conditions, and nutrition are scanty. Only if the comparison were made between the same age-groups, en-

gaged in the same occupation, enjoying the same income, and living under the same conditions, would it be possible to say with certainty in how far the prevalence of certain diseases is caused by differences in the power of resistance to them.

Koralnik has analysed the incidence of death from typhus, typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet-fever, measles,